

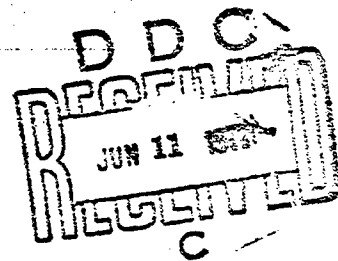
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A BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESOURCE
FOR
DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL TRENDS
IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

Report of the
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON DEMOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC, AND SOCIAL TRENDS
IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC

Prepared by Daniel T. Hughes and Lincoln H. Day
with the assistance of Doris Storms

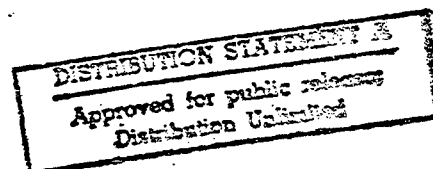
Division of Behavioral Sciences
National Research Council - National Academy of Sciences



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of any other region. In the so-called developing world, therefore, the Pacific island region presents more formidable problems of development than can be encountered anywhere else. It is a challenge to the science, as well as the art, of economic and social modernization.

Given these circumstances, the Division of Behavioral Sciences felt that to facilitate social and behavioral science research on the area in terms of the changes it has experienced and will undergo would be a significant contribution. In view of the scattered and often inaccessible sources of quantified information on the islands, it concluded that this could be accomplished by (1) identifying and assessing the sources that provide quantitative data on social changes in the Western Pacific region, and (2) analyzing from existing data certain major social trends in the region during the past half century.

Professor Lincoln Day, then at Yale University, was asked to undertake this task under the supervision of the Advisory Committee on Demographic, Economic, and Social Trends in the Western Pacific. The Division was also fortunate in finding Dr. Daniel T. Hughes to work with him. Both of them devised the bibliographical instrument set forth in this report, carried its execution to partial completion, and were responsible for drafting this report. Doris Storms was their invaluable assistant. The help provided throughout the project by staff members of the Division of Behavioral Sciences, notably, Dr. Henry David, its Executive Secretary, and Dr. Alexander L. Clark, also deserves to be gratefully acknowledged. The Advisory Committee is in debt to the late Dr. E. Kenneth Karcher and Dr. Rudolph G. Burkhouse of the Army Research Office for their sympathy with and understanding of the importance and difficulties of the task.

The Advisory Committee came to appreciate fully the difficulty of the task and the complexities to which it gave rise. It gave advice, but the credit for the work done must go to Dr. Day and Dr. Hughes. Although the funds were not sufficient to complete the system they developed, the bibliographical resource they worked out is unique and could be completed without major additional effort. Thus, a new departure in bibliographical work has been accomplished. Hopefully, the developmental problems of this somewhat neglected part of the world will be given more attention than they have had in the past; if so, this bibliographic resource can be readily completed and profitably utilized.

Kingsley Davis

Berkeley, California
May 1971

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Of the major world regions, Oceania is by far the most fragmented. Exclusive of Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea, its population of 1.5 million is divided among 23 separate countries or administrative units (sovereign or dependent) with an average of only 65,000 per country. By contrast, in the Central American and Caribbean region (exclusive of Mexico) there are 24 countries with an average population of 1,670,000; and in Africa (another Balkanized area), there are 59 countries with an average population of 5,700,000. Even more striking is Oceania's geographic dispersion. The inhabitants of the region live on 36,000 square miles of coral and volcanic islands spread over an expanse of ocean extending some 8,000 miles northwest to southeast and 3,500 miles southwest to northeast. The individual countries or administrative areas (not the many separate islands that comprise them) range in area from a low of less than one square mile (Johnston Island) to a high of 11,500 square miles (British Solomon Islands), with the median of 77 square miles for the Wallis and Futuna Islands. In population, the range is from less than 150 (Pitcairn Island) up to Fiji's 505,000, with a median of 20,000 inhabitants in the Cook Islands (exclusive of Niue, which, because of its remoteness, is administered separately).

Another characteristic of the area is its dependent status. At a time when colonialism is fast disappearing elsewhere in the world, island Oceania remains an area predominantly under foreign suzerainty. Only within the past few years has political independence replaced colonial status anywhere in the region; and this only in Western Samoa, Nauru, and Tonga, which became independent in 1962, 1968 and 1970 respectively.

Possibly reinforced by its political diversity, the geographic scatteration of the region has resulted in a remarkable diversity of peoples and cultures, most of which have undergone little economic change. The area is thus of very considerable interest to comparative social science, not only because of its cultural diversity but also because of the possibilities it offers for the study of social change, both in the past and in the future. Extensive changes can hardly fail to occur within this area over the next few decades; and, because of the cultural diversity and geographic scatter of the area, these changes will most likely take place at different times and at different rates.

Information on the region is of more than purely scientific interest. Every modern government needs information by which to determine the condition of its society and the nature and dimensions of its problems. In this particular region, the problems--manifest unequally among the different island groupings--are formidable. They include persistent health problems, housing shortages, gyrations in export prices, excessive population increase, extensive labor migration, unemployment, and deficient schooling.

Concern with such problems is one source of the demand for information. Another is the interest in assessing the effectiveness and consequences of those attempts to introduce change--in religion, health, education, government, and economics, for example--that have characterized the colonialists' past dealings with the region's inhabitants. Evaluation of any program to introduce change requires collection of information supplemental to that required for the ordinary conduct of government activity. Though one can expect a shift of emphasis--with less stress on effecting religious change and more on effecting economic

and, possibly (with the introduction of birth control programs), demographic change--efforts to introduce change seem likely to expand in the future, regardless of whether the indigenous peoples are given more responsibility in the management of their affairs. The interest in assessing the results of attempts to introduce and foster change, together with the forms of social accounts found in the industrialized countries from which the colonial administrators of these areas come, has already resulted in some fairly extensive efforts at statistical data-keeping.

Yet it is not the statistical, but the ethnographic, point of view that has predominated in the studies social scientists have so far undertaken in the region. However understandable such an emphasis --given the area's wealth of cultural material--the result has been that social science research on island Oceania has been confined almost entirely to case-by-case, static, essentially descriptive accounts of native cultures.

No one can deny the value of such research. It has enormously enlarged both the understanding of the diverse peoples of the area and the general perspective on mankind and human society. However, this Advisory Committee believes that such knowledge should be supplemented by an analysis of changes occurring over a relatively long time period, as well as by research on the problems occasioned by these changes. In undertaking such inquiries, the first step is to identify the available sources of data and to determine the most efficient manner of retrieving it. This takes us to the sources that can provide systematic information on the nature and rate of change--to sources, that is, that provide data of an essentially quantitative nature.

B. Objectives

The general objective of this project was twofold: First, to identify major sources of quantified data for the period since 1920 on social, economic, and demographic conditions in the Pacific Island region (exclusive of Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii and New Zealand). Second, to present information on these sources and the data they contain in such a form that these data would be readily available for future analysis, particularly for comparative studies tracing trends of development in various societies of the Pacific. Initially it was hoped that there would be time to trace the development in at least one field such as education or population for one or more areas in the Pacific. However, it soon became evident that there are many more sources available than had been anticipated and that it would not be possible to do such analysis as part of the present project.

The 1920 starting date was selected primarily for two reasons: First, it allows a span of half a century for the analysis of any change in conditions. Second, 1920 marks the time by which the administrative units currently in use had become generally well established. Though the political status of some has changed since then, the units themselves cover essentially the same territory as in that year. What is currently the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, for example, comprises exactly the same territory as did the former Japanese mandated territory of the South Seas.

C. Administrative Units

The Pacific region can be divided in a number of ways. For this project we divided the region into those administrative units which

investigation showed to be the ones consistently used in the reporting of statistical data. They are, using current designations, as follows:

1. American Samoa
2. British Solomon Islands
3. Cook Islands
4. Fiji
5. French Polynesia
6. Gilbert and Ellice Islands
7. Guam
8. Nauru
9. New Caledonia
10. New Hebrides
11. Niue
12. Norfolk Island
13. Territory of Papua - New Guinea
14. Tokelau Islands
15. Tonga
16. United States Trust Territory
of Pacific Islands
17. Western Samoa

D. Identification and Selection of Sources

In the preliminary stages of the project we were interested in both serial and non-serial sources of quantified data. We gathered so many references to both serial and non-serial sources, however, that it soon became necessary to limit the study to one or the other type of source. We selected the serial sources because they seemed more suited to the objective of presenting information on data to be used in tracing development trends. However, from our survey of the available literature it is obvious that in addition to the serial sources presented in this report there are also many non-serial sources of quantified data on the various areas of the Pacific region. Thus, anyone interested in such topics as health, education, or population for areas like Guam or Fiji should use the serial sources listed here, but would be well advised to investigate the many non-serial sources of quantified data on these topics.

Two bibliographies were especially helpful in selecting sources for the project: (1) International Population Census Bibliography: Oceania. Population Research Center, University of Texas, 1966, which provides references to some of the serials concerned with demography; and (2) Winifred Gregory's List of Serial Publications of Foreign Governments 1815-1931. New York: Wilson Company, 1932 (reprinted, 1966), which gives references to serials covering the 1920-1931 period of this study. However, the list of serial sources used in the project and presented in this report is very largely the result of our own extensive investigation into the available literature.

At least one member of the staff worked on the selection of serial sources during most of the project, mainly in the rich library at Yale University. Several volumes were examined from every serial we could find relating to the Pacific area to determine how much quantitative data they contained on the administrative units under investigation. Many serials contained little or no such data and are, therefore, excluded from our list. For every serial selected, a code number was given to each volume of the series. Pertinent bibliographical information was provided on each volume before it was assigned for coding.

The final list of sources compiled for use on the project consists of 49 serials with a total of 1,050 individual volumes. To our knowledge, this is the most extensive listing of such material available. We do not, however, claim that it is an exhaustive listing of such sources. The tasks involved in other phases of the project were too time-consuming to allow for the compilation of an exhaustive list. However, we consider the coverage of the international series, such as those from the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Educational,

Scientific, and Cultural Organization and also of the series relating to United States territories to be quite thorough.

E. General Characteristics of Sources

One general characteristic of the serial sources used in the project is that they "group themselves" quite readily into the divisions we have used. The first group of sources consists of serials published by international organizations such as the UN, UNESCO, and WHO. These sources contain information on various administrative areas throughout the Pacific, though the particular administrative areas covered vary from one series to another and sometimes even from one volume to another within the same series. The second group (or groups) of sources consists of those serials with information on territories of the various administrative powers in the Pacific such as the United States, Australia, France, etc. These sources are further subdivided into those that give information on several territories of one administrative power (e.g., the Census of the United States, which contains a section on the United States Territories and Possessions) and those that give information on a single administrative unit (e.g., the Annual Report of the Governor of Guam to the Secretary of the Interior).

Another general characteristic of these sources is the great variety of ways in which they record information. The serial sources from the various administrative nations differ extensively not only in the amount of data recorded but also in the categories of headings for which they give information and in the way the categories used are arranged. In fact, from these categories alone a useful study could be made of the relative emphasis on administrative concerns from one admin-

istrative power to another and even by the same administrative power at different periods of time. Such a changing emphasis in administrative concerns might itself indicate changing values in the societies of the administrative powers.

F. Usefulness of List of Serial Sources

The list of serial sources was drawn up primarily as part of the overall project. Even though the final phases of the project were not completed, the serial list can be of immediate use to researchers concerned with the Pacific. If one wishes to find quantitative information on various aspects of health and health care for, say, Guam, Fiji, and the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific for the period 1955-65, the list of serial sources will provide references to: (1) those international series dealing with health for many administrative units in the Pacific; (2) the serials from the United States and Great Britain which will probably contain health statistics on these particular administrative units; and (3) the annual reports from these three administrative units which will undoubtedly contain statistical information on health as well as many other topics. If one were interested in finding quantitative information on demographic development in American Samoa and Nauru, for example, he could also use our list of serial sources to find the same types of sources as the researcher interested in health problems.

G. Information Categories

In order to record information on the statistical data contained in the serial sources, we first had to develop a taxonomy of categories for presenting the data. One difficulty faced in doing this stemmed

from the multiplicity of administrations and agencies from which the data originated, for we were dealing with serial publications from different agencies of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France, and Japan. Not only were these various administrations likely to report on different subjects but, even when reporting on the same subjects, they also frequently listed the data under different headings.

In developing a taxonomy, we first selected volumes from 18 different series and derived from these all the categories under which information was given for any of the 17 administrative areas. We then grouped these categories into 27 major divisions--such as "health," "education," and the like. Finally, we developed a logical, coherent classification scheme for specific items within each of these 27 sets of categories. In forming these 27 sets, we generally favored the categorizations found in international series to those found only in reports from individual administrative areas. Where logical completeness seemed to require it, certain subcategories listed in the international sources were in many cases added, even though no information was recorded for an administrative area under these categories.

Between 1,200 and 1,300 categories were identified in this manner, but this, we judged, was too large a number to be handled readily by the coders. In consequence, we reduced the number of categories, omitting some that seemed of lesser importance and compressing many into more general headings. Thus, the final category list consists of 765 categories divided among 27 major headings. Each of these categories was assigned a code number to enable an item to be recorded on code sheets whenever it was found to be recorded in any volume coded. We also

We also prepared a coding manual containing both the 27 major categories and an alphabetical listing of the 765 subcategories.

We took it for granted that, no matter how carefully a classification scheme is fashioned, it is susceptible to improvement. We recognized that we had to stop somewhere short of perfection and begin using our classification scheme. Consequently, we recognize that if our taxonomy is used in future projects it could easily be modified to suit more specific research interests. Major categories might be added, especially on topics such as economic development, which administrators are likely to measure and record more minutely in the future than in the past. It is equally possible that a reduction in the number of categories would be desirable and useful. This could easily be accomplished through further telescoping many categories into the more general headings. At present there is no way of knowing how many of the 765 categories were actually used by the coders or how often each was used. This will be known only after those phases of the project described below have been completed. It is our impression, however, that, even with all the mechanical assistance we could give the coders, many of the 27 sets of categories were too detailed and divided into too many subcategories for the coders to handle readily, and, consequently, that many of the more detailed categories were rarely used.

Even a cursory inspection of the taxonomy of categories reveals its Western-oriented character. Thus, such concepts as "barter" and "non-market-oriented production" do not appear in the section on economy. Such activities, of course, were and continue to be quite important in many Pacific societies, but they are simply not recorded in the serial sources with which we dealt. However, these and other activities could

easily be added to our classification scheme if it were used with non-serial sources, where such activities are more likely to be recorded.

H. Utility of the Taxonomy of Categories

The taxonomy of categories was not designed as an end product in itself. Nor was it originally conceived as an instrument that might be used outside of our project. It was designed primarily as an instrument for recording and presenting information on the data contained in the serial sources selected in order to make these data more readily available to researchers interested in the Pacific area. Nevertheless, the classification scheme can be used independently of the other phases of our project. The researcher interested in various aspects of economic development in certain Pacific societies can, by using the category list, quickly learn on which of those aspects quantified data can and cannot be found in the serial sources. He would also learn at a glance that there are no data on "barter" or "non-market-oriented production" in the serial sources. If the research interest concerns religion in various Pacific societies, the taxonomy, similarly, will serve to indicate on which aspects of religion statistical data are, or are not, likely to be found in the serial sources. Thus, our taxonomy of categories can be used by researchers in specifying their research problems and in formulating their research designs.

I. Code Sheet

To appreciate fully the extent of detail that the classification scheme provides for the data in the serial sources, one must understand the composition of the code sheets (Appendix B) used in the project. The code sheet was designed to extend the categories, and in such a way

as to allow the coder to include the following information for each datum recorded from the sources:

1. The code number for the volume in which the datum is found
2. The number of the table in which the datum is found
3. The number of the page on which the datum is found
4. The code number of the category in our taxonomy to which the datum refers
5. The code number of the administrative unit to which the datum refers
6. The year(s) to which the datum refers
7. Whether or not the datum is divided by age
8. Whether or not the datum is divided by sex
9. Whether or not the datum refers to total population of the administrative area
10. Whether or not the datum refers to indigenous population
11. Whether or not the datum refers to non-indigenous population
12. Whether or not the datum refers to a racial or ethnic division
13. Whether or not the datum refers to military personnel
14. Whether or not the datum refers to total territory of the administrative area
15. Whether or not the datum refers to territorial subdivisions
16. Whether or not the datum refers to towns and cities
17. Whether or not the datum is more detailed than indicated by the category itself and by all of the above items on the code sheet

The design of the code sheet allowed us in effect to subdivide every category in the classification scheme by age, sex, and all the other items listed above without actually listing all of these items again and again in our taxonomy. For example, we recorded whether data on "students," "teachers," "doctors," etc., are broken down by age or sex, even though "age" and "sex" do not appear in our classification scheme under "students," "teachers," "doctors," etc.

The importance of item 17 in the above list can be illustrated by the following example: In the section on "courts" there is a category for "criminal cases," but none for "court of appeals." The coders were instructed to deal with a datum on "criminal cases filed in court of appeals" by using the code number for "criminal cases" and then to indicate in the slot on the code sheet corresponding to item 17 that the datum also contains more detailed information. This notation does not indicate that the datum on "criminal cases" refers also to cases "filed in a court of appeals," but it does serve to alert the researcher to the fact that there is a more detailed breakdown and invites him to check on what it is.

J. Coding Process

About 40 people worked as coders on the project, with about 25 working at any one time. All the coders were either graduate or undergraduate students at Yale University or the wives of Yale faculty members, and worked part time. In addition to the explanations about the project received from a staff member, each coder received a manual with detailed instructions on using the code sheets and the codebook, giving the categories arranged under the 27 major headings and the same cate-

gories arranged alphabetically. The work of a new coder was checked quite carefully during his first few days on the project. After that, each coder was required to check his own work by going through every volume he coded a second time. Given the limitations of time and money and the number of volumes we were attempting to code, no other check on the coders' work was feasible.

K. Final Phase

Because the number of serial sources was greater than had been anticipated and coding them was enormously time-consuming, funds were not available to complete the final phase of the project. We had recorded on code sheets information concerning the data contained in approximately 700 volumes of the list of serial sources. We had planned, first, to complete similar coding for the remainder of the volumes on our list and, second, to transfer the information from the code sheets to IBM cards. It was expected that, when this had been done, it would be relatively easy, using the IBM cards, to prepare a report that would contain the following:

1. The list of serial sources with the code number assigned to each volume;
2. The taxonomy of categories with the code number assigned to each category;
3. One set of charts showing under which major heading statistical data are available on our 17 administrative units for each ten-year period since 1920 (Appendix A, Chart I); and
4. A second set of charts showing the code numbers for the individual volumes in which statistical data concerning the more important categories of our taxonomy can be found for each administrative unit for each decade since 1920 (Appendix A, Chart II).

A report of this kind would be of obvious value to researchers. However, the most useful research instrument would be the IBM cards themselves. These cards could be used to supply information relevant to innumerable research problems. For example, if one wished to project the number of doctors needed in American Samoa in 10 or 15 years, the task would be made easier because the cards would point to sources of information on population growth, the incidence of various diseases, and the number of hospitals in American Samoa over the past 30 or 40 years. The IBM cards would indicate the series, the volumes, the pages, and the tables containing information of this kind. If the problem were to compare the development of education on Fiji and on Guam over the past 50 years, the IBM cards would serve to provide references to the series, the volumes, the pages, and the tables containing information on the number of students, the number of teachers, the number of schools, etc., on Guam and Fiji since 1920. Thus, the IBM cards would indicate which serials, volumes, pages, and tables do or do not contain statistical data on any of the 765 categories referring to any of the 17 administrative units for each year from 1920-69.

As has been noted, information on data in approximately 700 volumes from our list of serial sources has been recorded on code sheets. Among the volumes coded in this manner are virtually all of the international sources such as the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization series and most of the sources for the United States Trust Territories. Therefore, if the project could be carried on, information on the data contained in these sources could easily be transferred to IBM cards, even before the remaining volumes from our list of serial sources are

coded. This would make the information on the quantified data in the international sources and the sources for the United States territories immediately available in a highly useful form.

II. SOURCES

A. LIST OF SERIAL SOURCES OF QUANTIFIED DATA ON OCEANIA

I. International Series

1. FAO. Production Yearbook. Rome: 1959- . (Very great amount of data * in all volumes.)
2. FAO. Trade Yearbook. Rome: 1959- . Supersedes Part II of FAO's Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics. (Very great amount of data in all volumes.)
3. FAO. Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics. Washington: 1949-51; Rome: 1952-58.
Contents: Each issue contains:
 Part I: Production
 Part II: Trade-Commerce
(Varied amount of data in first 5 volumes. Very great amount of data in all other volumes.)
4. FAO. Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics. Washington: 1948- .
Issues 1967 ff. title changed to Yearbook of Forest Products.
(Small amount of data in all volumes.)
5. League of Nations. Annual Epidemiological Report. Geneva: 1927-41.
Issues 1929-33 title changed to Statistics of Notifiable Diseases. Issues 1934 ff. title changed back to Annual Epidemiological Report. (Very small amount of data in each volume.)
6. League of Nations. International Statistical Yearbook. Geneva: 1927-45. Issues 1931 ff. title changed to Statistical Yearbook of League of Nations. (Fair amount of data in very early volumes. Great amount of data in all later volumes.)
7. Pacific Publications. The Pacific Islands Yearbook. Sydney: 1932-68. There were 10 editions from 1932-68. (Very great amount of data in all volumes.)
8. UN. Compendium of Social Statistics. New York (?): 1963 and 1967. (Very great amount of data in both volumes.)

* The estimate of how much data is contained in a series is based upon the number of code sheets for each volume of the series. The number of code sheets filled per volume is as follows:

1. "very great amount of data" = 30 or more code sheets per volume.
2. "great amount of data" = 20 to 29 code sheets per volume.
3. "fair amount of data" = 10 to 19 code sheets per volume.
4. "small amount of data" = 5 to 9 code sheets per volume.
5. "very small amount of data" = 1 to 4 code sheets per volume.

9. UN. Non-Self-Governing Territories. New York: 1947-62. There were at least 17 issues of this series in the period 1947-62 with some issues containing a single volume and others as many as 5 volumes. The subtitles and the contents of the individual issues and volumes vary. Some focus on economic, social or educational problems and others cover a wide range of topics. (Series varies from very great amount of data in some volumes to very small amount of data in other volumes.)
10. UN. United Nations Demographic Yearbook. New York: 1949- . (Great amount of data in all volumes.)
11. UN. United Nations Statistical Yearbook. New York: 1949- . Also entitled Annuaire Statistique. (Great amount of data in all volumes.)
12. UN. United Nations Demographic Yearbook. New York: 1949- . (Great amount of data in all volumes.)
13. UN. Yearbook of International Trade Statistics. New York: 1951- . (Varied amounts of data in earlier volumes. Very great amount of data in most of later volumes.)
14. UNESCO. UNESCO Statistical Yearbook. Paris: 1964-68. (Very great amount of data in all volumes.)
15. WHO Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics. Geneva: 1951- . Issues 1965 ff. title changed to World Health Statistics Annual.
Contents: Issues 1951-56 contain:
Part I: Vital Statistics and Causes of Death
Part II: Cases of and Deaths from Notifiable Diseases
Contents: Issues 1957 ff. also contain:
Part III: Health Personnel, Hospital Establishments and Vaccinations
(Varied amount of data in earlier volumes. Great amount of data in later volumes.)

II. Series for United States Territories

A. General

1. U. S. Bureau of Census. Census of the United States. Washington: 1920- . Statistical data for Guam and American Samoa are found in some volumes of each of these decennial census reports. The volume numbers and the titles of these reports vary to such extent that it is impossible to give an exact summary of the volumes in which these data appear. In general these data appear in volumes with such titles as:

Abstract of the . . . th Census of the United States; Population: Number and Distribution; Population: Composition and Characteristics; and Territories and Possessions.
(Series varies from very small amount of data in some volumes to fair amount of data in other volumes.)

2. U. S. Bureau of Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington: 1921- . (Series varies from very small amount of data in early volumes to fair amount of data in later volumes.)

B. American Samoa

1. American Samoa, Governor. Annual Report of the Governor of American Samoa to the Secretary of Interior. Washington: 1953- . (Series varies from very small amount of data in earlier volumes to small amount of data in later volumes.)
2. U. S. Office of Naval Operations. Information on American Samoa Transmitted by the United States to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Washington: 1947-51. (Very small amount of data in each volume.)

C. Guam

1. Guam, Governor. Annual Report of the Governor of Guam to the Secretary of the Navy. Guam: 1934-41; Washington: 1952- . Issues 1952 ff. title changed to Annual Report of the Governor of Guam to the Secretary of the Interior. (Series varies from very small amount of data in earlier volumes to small amount of data in later volumes.)
2. U. S. Office of Naval Operations. Report to the United Nations on Guam and American Samoa. Washington: 1946. Information on Guam Transmitted by the United States to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Washington: 1948 and 1951. (Very small amount of data in each volume.)

D. United States Trust Territory of Pacific Islands

1. Foreign Affairs Association of Japan. Inahara, K. (ed.). The Japan Yearbook. 1933-52. (Series varies from very small amount of data in some volumes to small amount of data in other volumes.)
2. Japanese Government. Annual Report to the League of Nations on the Administration of the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate. Japan: 1923-37. (Series varies from fair amount of data in some earlier volumes to very great amount of data in some later volumes.)

3. Japan Yearbook Office. The Japan Yearbook. Tokyo: 1929-31. This series ceased publication in 1931, but was resumed in 1934 under the titles: Japan-Manchoukuo Yearbook. 1934-40; The Far East Yearbook. 1941; and The Orient Yearbook. 1942. (Series varies from very small amount of data in earlier volumes to very great amount of data in some later volumes.)
4. U. N. Visiting Mission. Report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. New York: 1951-67. Seven such reports were made from 1951-67. (Very small amount of data in each volume.)
5. U. S. High Commissioner. Annual Report of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the Secretary of Interior. Washington: 1952- . (Series varies from very small amount of data in earlier volumes to small amount of data in later volumes.)
6. U. S. Navy Department. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Information on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Transmitted by the United States to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Washington: 1948- . (Series varies from small amount of data in earlier volumes to fair amount of data in later volumes.)

III. Series for Australian Territories

1. Australia. Bureau of Census and Statistics. Census of the Commonwealth. Melbourne: 1925; Canberra: 1936, 1949, 1958, 1964. Each of these census reports contains statistical data on the Australian territories, but the numbers and the titles of the volumes in which such data appear vary from one census report to another. (Very small amount of data in most volumes.)
2. Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Over-sea Trade Bulletin. Melbourne: 1922-28; Canberra: 1929- Issues 1938-50 title changed to Oversea Trade and Customs Excise Revenue. Issues 1951 ff. title changed to Oversea Trade. (Very great amount of data in all volumes.)
3. Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Official Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia. Melbourne: 1920- . (Series varies from very small amount of data in some volumes to fair amount of data in other volumes.)

IV. Series for French Territories

1. France. Bureau de la statistique générale de la France. Annuaire statistique de la France. Paris: 1921- . (Series varies from very small amount of data in some volumes to great amount of data in other volumes.)
2. France. Institut National de la statistique et des études économiques. Tableau de l'économie française. Paris: 1956-68. (At least 5 issues appeared in this period.) (Very small amount of data in each volume.)
3. France. Ministère des colonies. Bulletin de l'Agence Générale des Colonies. Paris: 1921-34. (Series varies from no data in some volumes to fair amount of data in other volumes.)
4. France. Ministère de la France d'outre-mer. Service des statistiques. Annuaire statistique de l'Union Française outre-mer. Paris: 1949-56. (Very great amount of data in some volumes.)
5. France. Ministère de la France d'outre-mer. Documents et statistiques. Paris: 1949(?) -59. There are 25 volumes in this series and the subtitles and the contents of the volumes vary considerably. (Series varies from no data in some volumes to fair amount of data in other volumes.)

V. Series for New Zealand Territories

1. New Zealand. Census and Statistics Office. Population Census. Wellington/Auckland: 1921-65. At least 10 census reports were published from 1921-65. Each of these census reports contains statistical data on the New Zealand territories of the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau Islands, and Western Samoa, but the numbers and the titles of the volumes in which such data appear vary from one census report to another. (Series varies from very small amount of data in some volumes to small amount of data in other volumes.)
2. New Zealand Department of Island Territories. Cook Islands Annual Report. Wellington: 1951-52. (Small amount of data in both volumes.)
3. New Zealand Department of Island Territories. Reports on the Cook, Niue, and Tokelau Islands. Wellington: 1954-62. (Series varies from very small amount of data in some earlier volumes to very great amount of data in some later volumes.)
4. New Zealand Department of Island Territories. Tokelau Islands Annual Report. Wellington: 1951-52. (Very small amount of data in both volumes.)

5. New Zealand Department of Statistics. New Zealand Official Year-book. Wellington: 1920-69. (Series varies from small amount of data in some volumes to great amount of data in other volumes.)
6. New Zealand Department of Statistics. Report on the Population, Building (and Migration) Statistics of New Zealand. Wellington: 1922- . This series has changed its title a number of times: Statistical Report on the Population of the Dominion of New Zealand. 1922. New Zealand Statistical Report on Population & Buildings. 1923-52. Report on the Population & Building Statistics of New Zealand. 1953-60. Report on Population, Migration & Building Statistics of New Zealand. 1962-63. Report on Population, Migration and Building of New Zealand. 1964- . (Only a few volumes coded. Very small or small amount of data in each of those volumes coded.)

VI. Series for United Kingdom Territories

A. General

1. Great Britain Board of Trade. Statistical Abstract for the Several British Oversea Dominions and Protectorates. London: 1924-28. Issues 1931-39 title changed to Statistical Abstract for the British Empire. Publication suspended 1940-49. Issues 1950-52 title changed to Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth. Issues 1953- title changed to Statistical Abstract for the Commonwealth and the Sterling Area. (Series varies from very great amount of data in earlier volumes to fair amount of data in later volumes.)
2. Great Britain Colonial Office. An Economic Survey of the Colonial Empire. London: 1934-40. (Only one volume coded. Fair amount of data in that volume.)
3. Great Britain Colonial Office. Digest of Colonial Statistics. London: 1952-58. (A bimonthly publication.) Issues 1959-62 title changed to Quarterly Digest of Colonial Statistics. (Only one volume coded. Fair amount of data in that volume.)

B. Individual Territories

1. Great Britain Colonial Office. Colonial Reports-annual. British Solomon Islands Protectorate. London: 1922-31. Issues 1932-39 title changed to Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Publication suspended 1940-47. Issues 1949- title changed to Colonial Annual Reports. British Solomon Islands. (Only one volume coded. Fair amount of data in that volume.)

2. Great Britain Colonial Office. Colonial Reports-annual. Fiji. London: 1921-31. Issues 1932-39 title changed to Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Fiji. Publication suspended 1940-48. Issues 1949-64 title changed to Colonial Annual Report. Fiji. Issues 1965-66 title changed to Fiji. Colonial Annual Report. Issues 1967- title changed to Fiji. Annual Report. (Only one volume coded. Fair amount of data in that volume.)

3. Great Britain Colonial Office. Colonial Reports-annual. Gilbert and Ellice Islands. London: 1921-32. Issues 1933-39 title changed to Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Publication suspended 1940-48. Issues 1949-50 title changed to Colonial Annual Reports. Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Issues 1952- title changed to Colonial Reports. Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the Central and Southern Line Islands. (Only one volume coded. Small amount of data in that volume.)

4. Great Britain Colonial Office. Colonial Reports-annual. New Hebrides Report. London: 1923-31. Issues 1932-40 title changed to Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of New Hebrides. Publication suspended 1941-48. Issues 1949- title changed to New Hebrides (Anglo-French Condominium) Annual Report. (Only one volume coded. Small amount of data in that volume.)

5. Great Britain Colonial Office. Colonial Reports-annual. Tongan Islands Protectorate. London: 1923-31. Issues 1933-39 title changed to Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the Tongan Islands Protectorate. Publication suspended 1940-47. Issues 1948-54 title changed to Colonial Annual Reports. Tonga. Issues 1956- title changed to Biennial Report. Tonga. (Only one volume coded. Fair amount of data in that volume.)

B. Serial Source Classification: Information Categories

- I. Agriculture
- II. Banks, Life Insurance, Finance, and Special Funding Services
- III. Building Construction
- IV. Catastrophies
- V. Communication
- VI. Cooperatives, Credit Unions, and Friendly Societies
- VII. Courts
- VIII. Demographic Conditions
- IX. Education
- X. Employment, Remuneration, Cost of Living and Working Conditions
- XI. Fishing, Commercial
- XII. Forestry
- XIII. Government, Public Administration
- XIV. Health
- XV. Housing
- XVI. Investment and Assistance from Foreign Countries
- XVII. Manufacturing
- XVIII. Mining and Mineral Products
- XIX. National Economic Indicators
- XX. Police
- XXI. Power and Energy
- XXII. Prisons: Correctional Institutions and Activities
- XXIII. Religion
- XXIV. Social Insurance and Welfare Programs
- XXV. Trade: Domestic

XXVI. Trade: Foreign

XXVII. Transportation

I. Agriculture

A. Land area devoted to agriculture

B. Production--crops

1. Number of acres

- a. Total planted to crops
- b. By crops to which planted--summary table (2 or more)
- c. By crops to which planted--individual tables

- (1) Bananas
- (2) Beans
- (3) Cacao
- (4) Cane
- (5) Coconuts
- (6) Citrus fruit
- (7) Pineapple
- (8) Rice
- (9) Vanilla
- (10) Other

2. Amount produced, by crop

- a. Bananas
- b. Beans
- c. Cacao
- d. Cane
- e. Coconuts
- f. Citrus fruit
- g. Pineapple
- h. Rice
- i. Vanilla
- j. Other

3. Value of production

- a. Total
- b. By crop

- (1) Bananas
- (2) Beans
- (3) Cacao
- (4) Cane
- (5) Coconuts
- (6) Citrus fruit
- (7) Pineapple
- (8) Rice
- (9) Vanilla
- (10) Other

C. Production--livestock and poultry

1. Pasture acreage
2. Number of
 - a. Livestock
 - b. Poultry
3. Number slaughtered
 - a. Livestock
 - b. Poultry
4. Amount produced
 - a. Milk
 - b. Eggs
5. Value of
 - a. Milk production
 - b. Egg production

D. Agricultural holdings

1. Number
2. Size of holding
3. Tenure of operator

E. Number employed in agriculture

F. Agricultural population (i.e., dependent on agriculture)

G. Value of assets

1. Total--type unspecified
2. Land and buildings
3. Livestock and poultry
4. Crops
5. Machinery and vehicles

II. Banks, Life Insurance, Finance, and Special Funding Schemes

A. Banks

1. Number
2. Number of depositors
3. Value of deposits on hand
4. Funds deposited during given period
5. Funds withdrawn during given period
6. Value of total investments
7. Value of investments during given period
8. Revenue (exclusive of savings deposits)

9. Expenditures (exclusive of amounts invested, granted, or withdrawn)
10. Funds granted for non-banking purposes (e.g., education)

B. Life Insurance

1. Number insured (or number of policies in force)
2. Value of assets
3. Face value of policies

C. Special funding schemes (e.g., Copra Stabilization Fund, Economic Development Loan Fund)

1. Balance on hand
2. Revenue
3. Expenditures (includes grants)

III. Building Construction

- A. Number of new dwellings constructed
- B. Construction measured by floor space

1. Total
2. Residential
3. Non-residential

IV. Catastrophies

A. War

1. Lives lost
2. Property damage: value or amount
3. Reparations

B. Natural disasters

1. Typhoons

- a. Lives lost
- b. Damage to property/environment: value or amount
- c. Aid

2. Earthquakes

- a. Lives lost
- b. Damage to property/environment: value or amount
- c. Aid

3. Other (e.g., tidal waves, volcanic eruption, crown of thorns)

- a. Lives lost
- b. Damage to property/environment: value or amount
- c. Aid

V. Communication

A. Postal services

1. Number of post offices
2. Number of employees
3. Volume of mail
 - a. Total
 - b. Pieces of mail received
 - c. Pieces of mail dispatched
4. Special mail services performed
5. Revenues
6. Expenditures

B. Telephone

1. Number of telephones
2. Number of owners/subscribers
3. Number of calls
4. Number of employees
5. Revenues
6. Expenditures

C. Telegraph

1. Number of employees
2. Number of messages
 - a. Total
 - b. Domestic
 - c. International
3. Revenues
4. Expenditures

D. Radio

1. Number of transmitting stations
 - a. Total--unspecified
 - b. For transportation, safety, etc.
 - c. For broadcasting
2. Number of licensed operators
3. Personnel
4. Hours of broadcasting
5. Number of radio receivers (gross or per capita)
6. Revenues
7. Expenditures

E. Television

1. Number of transmitting stations
2. Number of personnel
3. Hours of broadcasting
4. Number of sets
5. Revenues
6. Expenditures

F. Newspapers

1. Number published in territory
2. Frequency of publication
3. Circulation
 - a. Total
 - b. Those published in territory
 - c. Those published elsewhere
4. Newsprint consumption (gross or per capita)
5. Revenues
6. Expenditures

G. Periodicals

1. Number published in territory
2. Frequency of publication
3. Circulation
 - a. Total
 - b. Those published in territory
 - c. Those published elsewhere
4. Revenues
5. Expenditures

H. Books

1. Number sold
2. Value of sales

I. Libraries

1. Number
2. Number of volumes
3. Personnel
4. Revenues
5. Expenditures

J. Motion pictures

1. Number of theaters
2. Seating capacity--total

3. Number of personnel
4. Number of separate films shown
5. Attendance
5. Revenues
7. Expenditures

VI. Cooperatives, Credit Unions, and Friendly Societies

A. Cooperatives

1. Production and service cooperatives (e.g., construction, agriculture, manufacturing, electricity)
 - a. Number
 - b. Membership
 - c. Value of assets
 - d. Income (includes income from sales)
 - (1) Total
 - (2) Net
 - e. Dividends
2. Consumer cooperatives (e.g., electricity, telephone, medical care, residential)
 - a. Number
 - b. Membership
 - c. Value of assets
 - d. Expenditures
3. Retail and wholesale cooperatives
 - a. Number
 - b. Membership
 - c. Value of assets
 - d. Income (includes income from sales)
 - (1) Total
 - (2) Net
 - e. Dividends

B. Credit unions

1. Number
2. Membership
3. Value of assets
4. Total member savings
5. Total loans made
6. Income
7. Dividends paid

C. Friendly societies

1. Number
2. Membership
3. Value of assets
4. Income
5. Disbursements

VII. Courts

A. Court cases

1. Criminal cases

a. Cases

(1) Number filed

- (a) Total
- (b) By nature of suit

(2) Number disposed of

- (a) Total
- (b) By nature of suit

b. Defendants

- (1) Total
- (2) Number not convicted (e.g., dismissed, acquitted)
- (3) Number convicted (i.e., by court or jury, by plea of guilty)
- (4) Number sentenced (i.e., put on probation, imprisoned, fined)

2. Civil cases

a. Number filed

- (1) Total
- (2) By nature of suit

b. Number disposed of

- (1) Total
- (2) By nature of suit

3. Matrimonial termination cases (where separately noted)

a. Number filed

- (1) Total
- (2) By decree requested (i.e., divorce, separation, annulment)

- b. Number disposed of
 - (1) Total
 - (2) By decree granted (i.e., divorce, separation, annulment)
 - 4. Bankruptcy cases (where separately noted)
 - 5. Juvenile cases (where separately noted)
 - a. Number filed
 - (1) Total
 - (2) By nature of suit
 - b. Number disposed of
 - (1) Total
 - (2) By nature of suit
 - (3) By nature of disposition
- B. Personnel
 - 1. Total
 - 2. Number licensed to practice law (e.g., attorneys, barristers)
 - 3. Number of judges
- C. Expenditures

VIII. Demographic Conditions

- A. Size of Population
- B. Demographic variables
 - 1. Fertility
 - a. Number of births or birth rates
 - b. Number of births or birth rates by parity
 - c. Children ever born
 - 2. Mortality
 - a. Number of deaths or death rates (includes (1) number of infant deaths or infant death rates, and (2) life expectancy)
 - b. Number of deaths or death rates by cause
 - 3. Migration
 - a. Internal
 - b. External

C. Composition of population

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Marital status
 - a. Current marital status
 - b. Number of marriages or marriage rates [Note: Divorces coded in "Courts" section]
4. Ethnicity, race

D. Residence

1. Rural/urban distribution
2. Proportion of population in towns and villages, by size
3. Distances between towns and villages
4. Degree of residential dispersion in rural and urban areas

E. Household composition

1. Number of households
2. Size
3. Characteristics of heads of households
4. Number of generations within households

IX. Education

A. Educational level of population

1. Level of school attended/completed
2. Training program attended/completed
3. Literacy/illiteracy
4. Ability to use administrative language

B. Educational institutions: non-vocational*

1. Number of institutions
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
2. Persons enrolled
 - a. Total
 - b. By level

* The public/private differentiation is noted in these categories by using the special "type punch" on the code sheets.

3. Persons in attendance
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 4. Persons graduating
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 5. Number of certificates conferred
 6. Teaching staff
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 7. Training of staff
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
- C. Educational institutions: vocational*
1. Number of institutions
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 2. Persons enrolled
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 3. Persons in attendance
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 4. Number graduating
 - a. Total
 - b. By level
 5. Number of certificates conferred
 6. Teaching staff
 - a. Total
 - b. By level

* The public/private differentiation is noted in these categories by using the special "type punch" on the code sheets.

7. Training of staff

- a. Total
- b. By level

D. Expenditures and allocations

- 1. Total expenditures/allocations (unspecified as to funding or administering agency)
- 2. Funding agency
 - a. Total amount
 - (1) Allocated
 - (2) Expended
 - b. Level of program to which allocated
 - c. Item of expenditure
- 3. Administering Agency
 - a. Total amount
 - (1) Allocated
 - (2) Expended
 - b. Item of expenditure
 - c. Assets

X. Employment, Remuneration, Cost of Living and Working Conditions

A. Labor force

- 1. Employment status of population
 - a. Labor force status (i.e., in LF: employed, unemployed; out of LF)
 - b. Number employed only
 - c. Number unemployed only
- 2. Number of workers, by class or status (i.e., employer, self-employed, employee, unpaid family worker)
- 3. Number of workers, by industry (i.e., agriculture, commerce, etc.)
- 4. Number of workers, by occupation--detailed breakdown (i.e., professional, managerial, clerical, farmers, etc.)
- 5. Number of workers, by occupation--non-detailed breakdown (i.e., manual/non-manual, skilled/unskilled, etc.)

B. Remuneration, earnings

- 1. Total only
- 2. By industry (i.e., agriculture, commerce, etc.)

3. By occupation--detailed breakdown
4. By occupation--non-detailed breakdown
- C. Remuneration in kind (e.g., housing, food, medical care)
- D. Hours worked per week in non-agriculture
 1. Total only
 2. By industry
- E. Cost of living
 1. All items (i.e., general retail price index, consumer price index)
 2. Selected items (i.e., food, rent, etc.)
- F. Labor organization
 1. Number of unions
 2. Membership
- G. Labor disputes
 1. Strikes, etc.
 2. Arbitration actions

XI. Commercial Fishing

- A. Fisheries
 1. Number
 2. Number of employees
 3. Number of fishing craft
- B. Fish catches--quantity
 1. Total
 2. By type (e.g., tuna, shell, trochus)
- C. Fish catches--value
 1. Total
 2. By type (e.g., tuna, shell, trochus)
- D. Value of assets
 1. Total--type unspecified
 2. Buildings
 3. Vessels
 4. Equipment

XII. Forestry

- A. Forest holdings
 - 1. Total (unspecified as to commercial/non-commercial)
 - a. Total area
 - b. Size of individual holdings
 - c. By ownership or jurisdiction
 - 2. Commercial
 - a. Total area
 - b. Size of individual holdings
 - c. Area by ownership or jurisdiction
 - 3. Non-commercial
 - a. Total area
 - b. Major use
- B. Production
 - 1. Area harvested (or in production)
 - a. Total
 - b. Rubber
 - c. Other
 - 2. Amount produced
 - a. Natural rubber
 - b. Sawn timber
 - 3. Value of production
 - a. Total
 - b. Natural rubber
 - c. Cut timber
- C. Reforestation (area)
 - 1. Total
 - 2. Rubber
 - 3. Other
- D. Number employed in forestry
 - 1. Total
 - 2. Commercial
 - 3. Non-commercial

E. Value of forest lands

1. Total
2. Commercial
3. Non-commercial

XIII. Government, Public Administration

A. Finances

1. Annual revenues
 - a. Total amount
 - b. Amount by source
2. Annual expenditures
 - a. Total amount
 - b. Amount by area (e.g., education, health, etc.)

B. Government property

1. Number or amount, by type
 - a. Buildings
 - b. Land
 - c. Other
2. Value of
 - a. Total (type unspecified)
 - b. Buildings
 - c. Land
 - d. Other

C. Personnel

1. Total number
2. By position (e.g., secretary, judge)
 - a. Number
 - b. Salaries (amount or rate)
3. By area of activity (e.g., health)
 - a. Number
 - b. Payroll
4. By characteristics
 - a. Civil service/non-civil service
 - b. Elected/appointed
 - c. Training
 - d. Other

XIV. Health

A. Reported conditions

1. Diseases, by type

a. Infectious

- (1) Incidence (i.e., cases)
- (2) Deaths from

b. Chronic

- (1) Incidence (i.e., cases)
- (2) Deaths from

2. Accidents and injuries

a. Total only

b. Industrial

- (1) Incidence
- (2) Deaths from

c. Non-industrial

- (1) Incidence
- (2) Deaths from

3. Other

a. Dental

b. Mental

c. Maternal and child health

d. Other (e.g., physical development)

B. Facilities

1. Establishments

a. Total only

b. Mental

c. Non-mental

2. Beds

a. Total only

b. Mental

c. Non-mental

3. Number of medical and para-medical staff

4. Specialized services (e.g., X-ray, laboratory)

5. Equipment (other than beds)

C. Utilization of facilities

1. In-patients

a. Number

- (1) Total only
- (2) Mental
- (3) Non-mental

b. Admission/discharges

- (1) Total only
- (2) Mental
- (3) Non-mental

c. Duration of stay

- (1) Total only
- (2) Mental
- (3) Non-mental

d. Specialized services

2. Out-patients

- a. Admissions
- b. Visits
- c. Special services

D. Personnel

- 1. Number
- 2. Field of activity (e.g., medicine, dentistry)
- 3. Training

E. Expenditures

- 1. Total expenditures/allocations (unspecified as to funding or administering agency)
- 2. Funding agency
 - a. Total amount
 - (1) Allocated
 - (2) Expended
 - b. Health area to which allocated
 - c. Item of expenditure
- 3. Administering agency

a. Total amount

- (1) Allocated
- (2) Expended

b. Item of expenditure

c. Assets

F. Public health activities

1. Programs of primary prevention

- a. Sanitation and disease vector control
- b. Vaccination

2. Other

- a. School health
- b. Maternal and child health
- c. Family planning
- d. Other

XV. Housing

A. Number of occupied housing units

- 1. Total (unspecified as to private or public)
- 2. Private dwellings (includes multi-family units)
- 3. Other (e.g., hotels, hospitals)

B. Characteristics, number of units by

- 1. Material of outer walls
- 2. Material of roofing
- 3. Piped water
- 4. Flush toilets
- 5. Age of structure
- 6. Number of rooms
- 7. Wired for electricity

C. Density of settlement

- 1. Average number of persons per room
- 2. Average number of persons per dwelling unit
- 3. Distribution of units by number of persons per room
- 4. Distribution of units by number of persons per unit

D. Tenure (i.e., owned or rented)

E. Rent

XVI. Investment and Assistance from Foreign Countries

A. Private foreign investment

1. Value of private foreign holdings
 - a. Total--unspecified as to origin or area of activity
 - b. By country of origin
 - c. By area of economic activity (e.g., agriculture, mining)
2. Value of private foreign investments during given period
 - a. Total--unspecified as to country of origin or area of activity
 - b. By country of origin
 - c. By area of economic activity
- B. Assistance from foreign governments (includes military, technical, economic)
 1. Total value of all such programs
 2. Value of grants
 - a. Total only
 - b. Military
 - c. Technical*
 - d. Economic*
 3. Value of loans
 - a. Total only
 - b. Military
 - c. Technical*
 - d. Economic*

XVII. Manufacturing

- A. Production: quantity/value by industrial grouping
 1. Total value of production
 2. Non-durable: quantity/value
 - a. Food and kindred
 - b. Tobacco products
 - c. Textiles
 - d. Apparel and related
 - e. Paper and allied products
 - f. Chemicals and allied products
 - g. Petroleum products
 - h. Rubber and plastic products
 - i. Leather and leather products

* Differentiation by country of origin is noted in these categories by using the special "type punch" on the code sheets.

3. Durable: quantity/value

- a. Lumber and wooden products
- b. Furniture and fixtures
- c. Stone, clay, glass products (e.g., cement, pottery)
- d. Primary metals (i.e., steel and iron)
- e. Fabricated metal products (e.g., tools, cans)
- f. Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- g. Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles, etc.)
- h. Instruments and related products (e.g., cameras, watches)
- i. Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets, etc.)

B. Factories and other industrial establishments

1. Number of establishments

- a. Total
- b. Number by industrial grouping

(1) Non-durable

- (a) Food and kindred
- (b) Tobacco products
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Apparel and related
- (e) Paper and allied products
- (f) Chemicals and allied products
- (g) Petroleum products
- (h) Rubber and plastic products
- (i) Leather and leather products

(2) Durable

- (a) Lumber and wood products
- (b) Furniture and fixtures
- (c) Stone, clays, glass products (e.g., cement, pottery)
- (d) Primary metals (i.e., steel, iron)
- (e) Fabricated metal products (tools, cans)
- (f) Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- (g) Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles, etc.)
- (h) Instruments and related products (e.g., cameras, watches)
- (i) Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets, etc.)

2. Number of employees

- a. Total
- b. Number by industrial grouping

(1) Non-durable

- (a) Food and kindred
- (b) Tobacco products
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Apparel and related
- (e) Paper and allied products
- (f) Chemicals and allied products
- (g) Petroleum products
- (h) Rubber and plastic products
- (i) Leather and leather products

(2) Durable

- (a) Lumber and wood products
- (b) Furniture and fixtures
- (c) Stone, clays, glass (e.g., cement, pottery)
- (d) Primary metals (i.e., steel, iron)
- (e) Fabricated metal products (tools, cans)
- (f) Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- (g) Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles)
- (h) Instruments and related products
- (i) Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets, etc.)

3. Payroll

- a. Total
- b. Amount by industrial grouping

(1) Non-durable

- (a) Food and kindred
- (b) Tobacco products
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Apparel and related
- (e) Paper and allied products
- (f) Chemicals and allied products
- (g) Petroleum products
- (h) Rubber and plastic products
- (i) Leather and leather products

(2) Durable

- (a) Lumber and wood products
- (b) Furniture and fixtures
- (c) Stone, clays, glass (e.g., cement, pottery)
- (d) Primary metals (i.e., steel, iron)
- (e) Fabricated metal products (tools, cans)
- (f) Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- (g) Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles)
- (h) Instruments and related products (e.g., camera, watches)

- (i) Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets)

C. Finance

1. Value added by manufacturing

- a. Total
- b. Amount by industrial grouping

(1) Non-durable

- (a) Food and kindred
- (b) Tobacco products
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Apparel and related
- (e) Paper and allied products
- (f) Chemicals and allied products
- (g) Petroleum products
- (h) Rubber and plastic products
- (i) Leather and leather products

(2) Durable

- (a) Lumber and wood products
- (b) Furniture and fixtures
- (c) Stone, clays, glass (e.g., cement, pottery)
- (d) Primary metals (i.e., steel, iron)
- (e) Fabricated metal products (tools, cans)
- (f) Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- (g) Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles)
- (h) Instruments and related products (e.g., cameras, watches)
- (i) Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets)

2. Capital expenditures--new

- a. Total
- b. Amount by industrial groupings

(1) Non-durable

- (a) Food and kindred
- (b) Tobacco products
- (c) Textiles
- (d) Apparel and related
- (e) Paper and allied products
- (f) Chemicals and allied products
- (g) Petroleum products
- (h) Rubber and plastic products
- (i) Leather and leather products

(2) Durable

- (a) Lumber and wood products
- (b) Furniture and fixtures
- (c) Stone, clay, glass (e.g., cement, pottery)
- (d) Primary metals (i.e., steel, iron)
- (e) Fabricated metal products (tools, cans)
- (f) Machinery (includes electrical appliances)
- (g) Transportation equipment (boat building, bicycles)
- (h) Instruments and related products (e.g., cameras, watches)
- (i) Miscellaneous manufactures (jewelry, toys, baskets, etc.)

XVIII. Mining and Mineral Products

A. Production

1. Quantity

a. Metals

- (1) Gold
- (2) Cobalt
- (3) Iron
- (4) Manganese
- (5) Nickel
- (6) Other

b. Non-metals

- (1) Phosphate
- (2) Sand and gravel
- (3) Other

2. Value of

a. Total--all minerals

b. Metals only

- (1) Total of all metals
- (2) Summary table (2 or more itemized)
- (3) Individual tables

- (a) Gold
- (b) Cobalt
- (c) Iron
- (d) Manganese
- (e) Nickel
- (f) Other

c. Non-metals only

- (1) Total of all non-metals
- (2) Summary table (2 or more itemized)
- (3) Individual tables

- (a) Phosphate
- (b) Sand and gravel
- (c) Other

B. Mining or quarrying operations

- 1. Number
- 2. Number of workers
- 3. Payroll

C. Finance

- 1. Value added in mining
- 2. Capital expenditures

XIX. National Economic Indicators

A. National income

- 1. Total
- 2. Per capita

B. Gross national product

- 1. Total
- 2. Per capita

XX. Police

A. Employees (personnel)

- 1. Total
- 2. Police and law enforcement agents only
 - a. Number
 - b. Number by rank
 - c. Earnings (payroll or salary rate)
- 3. Other (i.e., clerical, etc.)
 - a. Number
 - b. Earnings (payroll or salary rate)

B. Activities

- 1. Recorded offenses
 - a. Total
 - b. By type of crime (e.g., criminal, administrative, juvenile)

2. Arrests

- a. Total
- b. By type of crime (e.g., criminal, administrative, juvenile)

C. Expenditures

XXI. Power and Energy

A. Total produced/consumed

- 1. From all sources
- 2. Of domestic origin
- 3. Imported

B. Electric power or energy

- 1. From all sources (undifferentiated as to public/private)
 - a. Installed capacity
 - b. Amount produced/consumed
 - c. Amount by source of generating power (e.g., coal, oil)
- 2. Public utilities
 - a. Installed capacity
 - b. Amount produced/consumed
- 3. Other plants (e.g., industrial, mission, hospital)
 - a. Installed capacity
 - b. Amount produced/consumed

C. Other (e.g., coal, lignite, petroleum, gas)

- 1. Amount produced/consumed
 - a. Domestic origin
 - b. Imported
- 2. Value

XXII. Prisons: Correctional Institutions and Activities

A. Employment in entire correctional system (excludes inmates)

- 1. Number of employees--unspecified
- 2. Employees by field of activity (e.g., prison system, parole, probation, administration)
- 3. Earnings (payroll or salary rate)

B. Institutions

1. Number
2. Staff
3. Expenditures

C. Number of inmates present in correctional institutions

1. Total
2. By type of institution

D. Persons received

1. Total--unspecified
2. By type of commitment
3. By length of sentence
4. By number of past convictions

E. Persons released

1. Total--unspecified
2. By time served (average or distribution)
3. By method of departure

a. Discharged

- (1) Total--unspecified
- (2) Pardon or parole
- (3) Fulfillment of sentence

b. Death

- (1) Total--unspecified
- (2) Except by execution
- (3) Execution

c. Transfers

- (1) Total--unspecified
- (2) Admitted to hospital
- (3) Other

d. Escapes

XXIII. Religion

A. Adherents

1. Total by religion (e.g., Christian, Muslim, indigenous religion, etc.)
2. By denomination or cult (e.g., Catholic, Mormon, etc.)

B. Functionaries

1. Total, religion or denomination unspecified

- 2. By denomination (or cult) or religion
- C. Buildings, boats, and other property
 - 1. Number
 - 2. Value
- D. Revenues
 - 1. Amounts
 - 2. Amounts by source
- E. Expenditures
 - 1. Total amounts
 - 2. Items on which expended
- F. Practice of
 - 1. Rites of passage
 - a. Baptisms and conversions
 - b. Confirmations
 - c. Marriages
 - d. Burials
 - 2. Church attendance
 - 3. Confessions
 - 4. Communion

XXIV. Social Insurance and Welfare Programs

- A. Financial assistance and insurance programs--publicly funded
 - 1. Cases (beneficiaries)
 - a. Total (type unspecified)
 - b. Sickness and maternity
 - c. Old age, invalidity, and survivors (pensions)
 - d. Employment injury
 - e. Unemployment
 - f. Family allowances
 - 2. Benefits
 - a. Total (type unspecified)
 - b. Sickness and maternity
 - c. Old age, invalidity, and survivors (pensions)
 - d. Employment injury
 - e. Unemployment
 - f. Family allowances
 - 3. Benefit--days

- a. Total (origin unspecified)
 - b. Sickness and maternity
 - c. Employment injury
 - d. Unemployment
- B. Financial assistance and insurance programs--privately funded (e.g., church, business)
 - 1. Cases
 - 2. Amount expended
- C. Services (e.g., foster homes, counseling, vocational rehabilitation, Red Cross)
 - 1. Total--public or private administration unspecified
 - a. Cases
 - b. Amount expended
 - 2. Publicly administered
 - a. Cases
 - b. Amount expended
 - 3. Privately administered
 - a. Cases
 - b. Amount expended
- D. Total personnel
 - 1. Total--unspecified as to auspices
 - 2. Under governmental auspices
 - 3. Under non-governmental auspices
 - a. Total--type unspecified
 - b. Religious
 - c. Other

XXV. Trade: Domestic

- A. Number of establishments
 - 1. Total only (category unspecified)
 - 2. By category
- B. Number of employees
 - 1. Total only (category unspecified)
 - 2. By category of establishment or goods

C. Payroll:

1. Total only (category unspecified)
2. Amount by category of establishment or goods

XXVI. Trade: Foreign

A. Exports: quantity/value

1. Total value of exports
2. Food, beverages, tobacco
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
3. Crude materials, except fuels
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
4. Fuels, mineral oils, related materials
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
5. Manufactured goods
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
6. Other export items
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items

B. Exports: quantity/value, by country to which exported

1. Total value
2. Quantity/value by specific items

C. Imports: quantity/value

1. Total value of imports
2. Food, beverages, tobacco
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
3. Fibers, yarns, textiles
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items

4. Building materials
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
5. Chemicals (includes pesticides, explosives, drugs, perfumes, paint)
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
6. Boats, boat parts, and gear (includes motors)
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
7. Machinery and machine parts
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
8. Petroleum, oil, lubricants (includes aviation fuel)
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
9. Other import items
 - a. Total value
 - b. Quantity/value of specific items
- D. Imports: quantity/value by country from which imported
 1. Total value
 2. Quantity/value of specific items
- E. Re-exports: quantity/value
 1. Total value of re-exports
 2. Quantity/value of specific items
 3. Quantity/value by country to which re-exported
- F. Port fees and charges
 1. Custom rates and amounts of duties, by class of merchandise
 2. Rates and amounts of duties on specific dutiable items
 3. Port fees and charges (e.g., docking fees, stevedoring)

XXVII. Transportation

- A. Land
 1. Rail

- a. Mileage
- b. Rolling stock
- c. Value of
- d. Passengers carried
- e. Freight tonnage
- f. Revenue
- g. Expenditures

2. Vehicular

- a. Roads
 - (1) Mileage
 - (2) Miles of bus route
- b. Vehicles--motor*
 - (1) Number in use
 - (a) Scooters, motorcycles, etc.
 - (b) Automobiles
 - (c) Buses
 - (d) Trucks, tractors
 - (2) Number registered/licensed in given year
 - (a) Scooters, motorcycles, etc.
 - (b) Automobiles
 - (c) Buses
 - (d) Trucks, tractors
- c. Vehicles--other*
- d. Persons licensed to operate motor vehicles
 - (1) Total
 - (2) Licensed in given year
- e. Bus lines serving territory
- f. Passengers carried by bus
- g. Freight tonnage
- h. Revenues (fares, etc.)
- i. Expenditures--transportation
 - (1) Public works
 - (2) Public services
 - (3) Other

B. Water

* The commercial/non-commercial differentiation is noted in these categories by using the special "type punch" on the code sheets.

1. Ports and harbors
2. Canals (number/mileage)
3. Ships servicing territory
 - a. Number of lines
 - b. Number of vessels
 - c. Tonnage
4. Personnel (resident in territory)
5. Arrivals/departures of vessels
 - a. Number
 - b. By tonnage
 - c. By territorial/extraterritorial
6. Arrivals/departures of persons
 - a. Visitors
 - b. Crew members
 - c. Others
7. Cargo tonnage
 - a. Total loaded/unloaded
 - b. Territorial/extraterritorial
8. Revenues
9. Expenditures

C. Air

1. Airfields
2. Aids to navigation
3. Number of airlines serving territory
4. Personnel (resident in territory)
5. Take-offs/landings of planes
6. Arrivals/departures of persons
 - a. Passengers
 - (1) Total--unspecified
 - (2) Territorial
 - (3) Extraterritorial
 - b. Crews
7. Cargo tonnage
 - a. Total loaded/unloaded
 - b. Territorial/extraterritorial
8. Revenues
9. Expenditures

C. Code Sheets

Appendix B gives a sample of the code sheet used on the project. The only difference between this sample and the actual code sheet is that there are only 15 lines on the sample code sheet and there are 21 lines on the actual code sheet. We have already discussed the various headings used on the code sheet and the way in which these headings added to the amount of information we were able to record for each datum (pp. 12 ff.).

In coding information on the data in the 700 volumes examined, we used approximately 18,000 code sheets. This number of code sheets fills a 4-drawer file cabinet 24 inches deep. The code sheets are now being stored by the Division of Behavioral Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council. As long as all of this information remains only on the code sheets, it cannot be retrieved in any efficient manner. However, once this information is transferred to IBM cards, as originally planned, these cards will be a valuable research tool and can easily be used in the ways described earlier (pp. 15 ff.). The estimated cost of transferring the information already coded to IBM cards is about \$12,000.

III. APPENDICES

A. Charts

Chart 1 - Available Information by Administrative Unit and General Category over Ten-Year Periods

General Categories	Administrative Units, 1920-1929										Administrative Units, 1930-1939										Administrative Units, 1940-1949									
	American Samoa	British Solomon Islands	Cook Islands	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	New Caledonia	New Hebrides	Niue	Norfolk	Papua - New Guinea	Tokelau Island	Tonga	U. S. Trust Territories	Western Samoa	American Samoa	British Solomon Islands	Cook Islands	Fiji	French Polynesia	Guam	New Caledonia	New Hebrides	Niue	Norfolk	Papua - New Guinea	Tokelau Island	Tonga	U. S. Trust Territories	Western Samoa
Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Banks, etc.																														
Building Construction																														
Catastrophes																														
Communication																														
Cooperatives, etc.																														
Courts																														
Demographic Conditions																														
Education																														
Employment, etc.																														
Fishing																														
Forestry																														
Government																														
Health																														
Housing																														
Investment, etc.																														
Manufacturing																														
Mining, etc.																														
National Economic Indicators																														
Police																														
Power--Energy																														
Prisons																														
Religion																														
Social Insurance, etc.																														
Trade: Domestic																														
Trade: Foreign																														
Transportation																														

Chart II - Sources of Available Information by Administrative Unit, Subject, and Decade of Coverage

Administrative Unit and Subject	D E C A D E F O R W H I C H I N F O R M A T I O N A V A I L A B L E				
	1920-1929	1930-1939	1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969
AMERICAN SAMOA					
Demographic conditions					
Size of population	0731	0731	1020	0054	1032
Demographic variables					
Fertility					
Total births or rates	0731	0731	1020	0173	0934
Mortality					
Total deaths or rates	0731	0731	0748	1003	0984
Composition of Population					
Age	0731	0731	0731	0099	0190
Sex	0731	0731	1033	1049	0403
Ethnicity, race	0731	0731	0034	0578	0034
Employment, remuneration, etc.					
Labor force					
Employment					
Number employed only	0731	0731	1020	1003	0190, 1045
Number unemployed only	0731	0731	1033	0088	0506, 0979
Industry					
Agriculture	0731	0731	0813	0477	1033
Government	0731	0731	0972	0972	0176
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS					
Demographic conditions					
Size of population	0034	0731	0893	0769	1003
Composition of population	0034	1004	0893	0769	0777
Employment, remuneration, etc.					
Labor force					
Employment					
Number employed only	0173	0063	0063	1004	1050
Remuneration					
Earnings					
Total only	0767	1032	1048	0857	0033
Transportation					
Land					
Vehicular					
Roads					
Total Mileage	0983	0983	0983	0983	1001

B. Code Sheet

CODER: _____

PAGE: _____

<u>Demographic Coverage</u>	<u>Territorial Coverage</u>
<p>1. <u>Age</u></p> <p>2. <u>Sex</u></p> <p>3. <u>Ethnicity</u></p> <p>4. <u>Religion</u></p> <p>5. <u>Marital Status</u></p> <p>6. <u>Education</u></p> <p>7. <u>Income</u></p> <p>8. <u>Occupation</u></p> <p>9. <u>Health Status</u></p> <p>10. <u>Language</u></p>	<p>1. <u>Country</u></p> <p>2. <u>Region</u></p> <p>3. <u>City</u></p> <p>4. <u>Neighborhood</u></p> <p>5. <u>Street</u></p> <p>6. <u>Postal Code</u></p> <p>7. <u>Geographic Features</u></p> <p>8. <u>Climate</u></p> <p>9. <u>Topography</u></p> <p>10. <u>Infrastructure</u></p>

[illegible]